

INTELLIGENCE  
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

COUNTRY Poland

DATE:

INFO.

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PAGES

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SUPPLEMENT

STATE	WAR	NAVY	JUSTICE
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1. Iron and Steela. Output of Iron and Steel Works from 1 January to 31 May 1946:

<u>Works</u>	<u>Output in Tons</u>
Pokoj	128,945
Kosciuszko	80,439
Batory	55,252
Florian	38,514
Laura	20,394
Zygmunt	31,204
Baildon	34,036
Zgoda	9,464
	2,362
Ferrum	8,454
Banca	12,454
Katarzyna	22,734
Sosnowiec	35,649
Zawiercie	20,384
Renard	17,006
Bedzin	28,456
Stalowa Wola	22,295
Czestochowa	17,884
Bobrek	30,566
Labedz	3,886
Andrzej	817
Zabrze	2,504
Gliwice	506
Mala Panew	9,807
Walownia Drutu (Wire Rolling Mill)	740

Total: 25 Works

634,655

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b. Output of Works according to product:

Pig iron	23,134 tons	
Iron	144,836 tons	50X1-HUM
Sheets	80,624 tons	
Manufactured goods	10,341 tons	
Pipes	18,814 tons	
High grade steel	23,639 tons	
Rails	19,696 tons	
Deliveries to other mills:	313,571 tons	

Total: 634,655 tons

c. Sale of iron and steel in May 1946

Ministry of Communications	22,326 tons	
Ministry of Reconstruction	8,885 tons	
Ministry of Security	747 tons	
Exports	31,780 tons	50X1-HUM

d. Exports of iron and steel in May 1946

USSR	12,850 tons
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Yugoslavia	5,250 tons
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Between 1 January 1946 and 5 May 1946, products from Polish iron and steel works exported to the USSR totalled 559,931,328 zlotys.

2. Coal

Output of coal from 1 January 1946 to 31 July 1946	-	20,362,456 tons
in June 1946	-	3,618,318 tons
in July 1946	-	4,083,952 tons

In July, the monthly output exceeded for the first time four million tons.

Of the output of 20,362,456 tons of coal for January-May 1946 (inclusive), 12,375,520 tons, (i.e. more than 60%) were exported to the USSR.

The prices paid by Russian for coal are insignificant and vary from 12 to 16 zlotys per ton. For delays in the loading of coal cars every mine is penalized at the rate of one American dollar per hour of delay per locomotive and 50 cents per every car.

The best price which Poland has been able to obtain on the market is four dollars per ton which roughly corresponds to the pre-war prices.

Because of the fact that the price paid by Russia for Polish coal is about ten times smaller than the actual cost of mining the coal, the deficit of the Coal Unions balances is enormous. For example, the deficit for one of the Coal Unions (Zjednoczenie Gielowo) in Rybnik, is more than half a billion zlotys.

Prices on the home market vary from 1,200 to 3,000 zlotys per ton, depending on the distance from the mine.

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